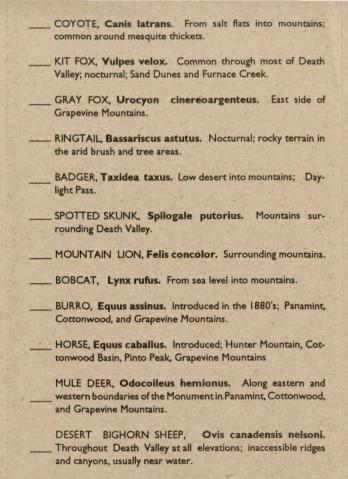
WESTERN PIPISTRELLE, Pipistrellus hesperus. Roosts in rock crevices.	LONG-TAILED POCKET MOUSE, Perognathus formosus mohavensis. Grapevine Mountains.
TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT, Plecotus townsendii. Found in abandoned mine tunnels and shafts from 3000 to 6000 feet.	DESERT POCKET MOUSE, Perognathus penicillatus. Mesquite Flat.
HOARY BAT, Lasiurus cinereus. Roosts in trees; found around well watered areas.	CHISEL-TOOTHED KANGAROO RAT, Dipodomys microps. Harrisburg Flat in dry, sandy soil with sparse vegetation.
PALLID BAT, Antrozous pallidus. Roosts in crevices in caves.	PANAMINT KANGAROO RAT, Dipodomys panamintinus. Northern Panamint Mountains between 6000 and 7000 feet.
BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT, Tadarida brasiliensis.	
Roosts in caves, crevices, and buildings.	MERRIAM'S KANGAROO RAT, Dipodomys merriami. Dry, sandy soil on the valley floor.
NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL, Sylvilagus nuttalli. Surrounding	
mountains.	DESERT KANGAROO RAT, Dipodomys deserti. Dry locations on valley floor, especially around mesquite.
DESERT COTTONTAIL, Sylvilagus audobonii. Mesquite	
thickets on valley floor.	WESTERN HARVEST MOUSE, Reithrodontomys
BLACK-TAILED JACKRABBIT, Lepus californicus. Near valley floor and in mountains.	megalotis. Well watered areas: Salt Creek, Furnace Creek, Hanaupah Canyon, Wildrose.
valley need and in mountains.	CACTUS MOUSE, Peromyscus eremicus. Higher
PANAMINT CHIPMUNK, Eutamius panamintinus. Pinyon-juniper belt of Panamint and Grapevine Mountains.	elevations in Grapevine and Cottonwood Mountains.
	DEER MOUSE, Peromyscus maniculatis. Valley floor and
WHITE-TAILED ANTELOPE SQUIRREL, Ammosperm- ophilus leucurus. Mesquite hummocks-of valley floor to over	mountains.
6000 feet in mountains; common along roadsides.	CANYON MOUSE, Peromyscus crinitus. Surrounding mountains and rocky canyons.
CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL, Spermophilus	
beecheyi. Hunter Mountain area of Cottonwood Mountains.	BRUSH MOUSE, Peromyscus boylii. Northern Panamint Mountains.
ROUND-TAILED GROUND SQUIRREL, Spermophilus	
tereticaudus. Low desert; mesquite thickets near Furnace Creek; common along roadsides.	PINON MOUSE, Peromyscus truei . Rocky areas in pinyon-juniper belt.
MOHAVE GROUND SQUIRREL, Spermophilus mohaven-	SOUTHERN GRASSHOPPER MOUSE, Onychomys torridus.
sis. Inhabits gentle slopes in the Wingate Wash area.	Throughout Death Valley below 5500 feet.
PANAMINT POCKET GOPHER, Thomymus umbrinus	DESERT WOODRAT, Neotoma lepida. From salt marshes
scapterus. Panamint and Grapevine Mountains.	into surrounding mountains.
PYGMY POCKET GOPHER, Thomymus umbrinus	BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT, Neotoma cinerea. Pinyon-
oreocus. Higher elevations in surrounding mountains; up to 10,000 feet on Telescope Peak.	juniper area of northern Panamint mountains.
	HOUSE MOUSE, Mus musculus. In and around human
GREAT BASIN POCKET MOUSE, Perognathus parvus. Grapevine Mountains.	dwellings.
LITTLE POCKET MOUSE, Perognathus longimembris.	PORCUPINE, Erethizon dorsatum. Grapevine, Panamint, and
Sage habitat at Harrishurg Flat	Cottonwood Mountains.





Art work by Kevin Emmerich
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Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, And Mammals of Death Valley National Monument

Death Valley National Monument covers over 3200 square miles of western desert terrain. The habitat varies from the salt pan below sea level to the sub-alpine conditions found on the summit of Telescope Peak, which rises to 11,049 feet. Vegetation zones include creosote bush, desert holly, and mesquite at the lower elevations and range up through shadscale, blackbrush, Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, to limber pine and bristlecone pine woodlands. Annual precipitation varies from 1.64 inches below sea level to over 15 inches in the higher mountains that surround the valley. The salt pan is devoid of vegetation, and the rest of the valley floor and lower slopes have sparse cover, yet where water is available, an abundance of vegetation is usually present. Natural ponds, springs, and small streams provide habitats for five species of fish; a sixth introduced species lives in the irrigation ditches at Furnace Creek.

A network of roads and trails provides access to all of the vegetation zones. Be sure to check with a park ranger for travel details before venturing off main routes of travel.

This list of 6 fishes, 5 amphibians, 36 reptiles, and 51 mammals represents observations and studies reported primarily since 1933.

FISHES



- AMARGOSA PUPFISH, Cyprinodon nevadensis amargosa.

 Found in the Amargosa River northwest of Saratoga Springs.
- __SARATOGA PUPFISH, Cyprinodon nevadensis nevadensis.
 Found in Saratoga Springs at the south end of Death Valley.
- DEVIL'S HOLE PUPFISH, Cyprinodon diabolis. Found in Devil's Hole, 37 miles east of Death Valley in western Nevada. An endangered species.
- ____SALT CREEK PUPFISH, Cyprinodon salinus. Found in Salt Creek in the central part of Death Valley.
- COTTONBALL MARSH PUPFISH, Cyprinodon milleri. Found in Cottonball Marsh on the west side of central Death Valley. A threatened species.
- WESTERN MOSQUITOFISH, Gambusia affinis. Introduced into Furnace Creek irrigation ponds and streams.

AMPHIBIANS



Red Spotted Toe

- ___INYO MOUNTAINS SLENDER SALAMANDER, Batrachoseps campi. Rare; found in riparian areas in the Panamint Mountains.
- __RED SPOTTED TOAD, Bufo punctatus. Common at Furnace Creek; also found in water areas at Saratoga Springs, Cottonwood Springs, and at springs in Johnson, Hanaupah and Emigrant Canyons.
- WESTERN TOAD, **Bufo boreas**. Introduced in the middle portion of this century to the Furnace Creek area, where it is locally abundant.
- PACIFIC TREEFROG, Hyla regilla. Water areas throughout Death Valley: Scotty's Castle, Furnace Creek, Saratoga Springs, and at springs in Johnson and Hanaupah Canyons.
- ____BULLFROG, Rana catesbeiana. Introduced around 1920 at Furnace Creek.

REPTILES



- DESERT TORTOISE, Gopherus agassizii. Found in the flats and surrounding foothills from 1500 to 3500 feet; lives in burrows. A threatenend species.
- __DESERT BANDED GECKO, Coleonyx variegatus variegatus.

 Nocturnal; around springs and well watered places from valley floor to 3500 feet.
- DESERT IGUANA, Dipsosaurus dorsalis. In and around mesquite hummocks and other similar locations with fine sandy soil; in low canyons and washes up to 3000 feet; Sand Dunes, Westside Road, north of Furnace Creek Campground, Saratoga Springs.
- CHUCKWALLA, Sauromalus obesus. Areas of large rocks and boulders on alluvial fans and in canyons; throughout Death Valley up to 5000 feet; Towne Pass, Dante's View road, Titus Canyon.
- ZEBRA-TAILED LIZARD, Callisaurus draconoides. Sandy and gravelly areas near dunes and in washes; common on roads in morning in spring summer, and fall.
- ____MOJAVE FRINGE-TOED LIZARD, Uma scoparia. Sand dunes southeast of Saratoga Springs.
- ____COLLARED LIZARD, Crotaphytus collaris. Among rocks in hilly areas and washes, on slopes; from 1000 to 5000 feet.
- LEOPARD LIZARD, Crotaphytus wislizenii. Valley floor to 3600 feet on alluvial fans, in canyons and washes with scattered vegetation.
- DESERT SPINY LIZARD, Sceloporus magister magister.
 Rocky slopes and canyons from 3500 to 7000 feet around vegetation.
- GREAT BASIN FENCE LIZARD, Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus. Rocky areas over wide elevation range; rock outcrops, canyons, near springs.
- ____SAGEBRUSH LIZARD, Sceloporus graciosus. From sagebrush through pinyon-juniper up to 10,500 feet.
- DESERT SIDE-BLOTCHED LIZARD, Uta stansburiana.

 Throughout Death Valley below 5000 feet in gravelly and rocky areas. Active on warm days all year.

_	WESTERN BRUSH LIZARD, Urosaurus graciosus grac- iosus. Low desert in and around creosote bush and mesquite.	
_	SOUTHERN DESERT HORNED LIZARD, Phrynosoma	
	platyrhinos calidiarum. sandy, gravelly areas; low desert to over 5000 feet.	-
	DESERT NIGHT LIZARD, Xantusia vigilis vigilis. In and near	
	joshua trees; under debris; near Dante's View, over 9000 feet in Panamint Mountains.	
	WESTERN SKINK, Eumeces skiltonianus skiltonianus.	
	Moist areas with good cover in pinyon-juniper.	1383
	WESTERN RED-TAILED SKINK, Eumeces gilberti	
	rubricaudatus. Found in isolated populations in Hanaupah and Johnson Canyons in the Panamints.	
	GREAT BASIN WHIPTAIL, Cnemidophorus tigris tigris. Dry	
	sandy areas with sparse vegetation; rocky areas of upper washes;	
	mesquite thickets and vegetated areas of Greenwater Valley and Harrisburg Flat.	
	PANAMINT ALLIGATOR LIZARD, Gerrhonotus pana-	
	mintinus. Panamintand Grapevine Mountains above 3500 feet.	
	WESTERN BLIND SNAKE, Lepotyphlops humilis. Noctur-	
	nal; under rocks, among roots on brush covered slopes; from below sea level to 4000 feet.	
	ROSY BOA, Lichanura trivigata. Low foothills and canyons	
	below 4500 feet; in sandy and gravelly habitats.	
	WESTERN LEAF-NOSED SNAKE, Phyllorhyncus decurtatus	
	perkin: i. Nocturnal; sandy and gravelly soil; rocky foothills.	
	COACHWHIP (RED RACER), Masticophis flagellum	
	piceus. Sandy mesquite hummocks, gravelly desert; rocky foothills.	
	STRIPED WHIPSNAKE, Masticophis taeniatus. Willow	
	Creek in Black Mountains; Hunter Spring in Cottonwood Mountains.	
	DESERT_PATCH-NOSED_SNAKE, Salvadora hexalepis	-
	hexalepis. Rocky and sandy areas from lower slopes and washes up to Towne Pass.	_
	DESERT GLOSSY SNAKE, Arizona elegans eburnata.	
	Nocturnal; mostly in sandy or gravelly areas.	
	GREAT BASIN GOPHER SNAKE, Pituophis melanoleucus	

deserticola. From rock-strewn desert foothills into mountains.

CALIFORNIA KING SNAKE, Lampropeltis getulus californiae. Panamint Mountains from Emigrant Canyon to Wildrose; Daylight Pass.
WESTERN LONG-NOSED SNAKE, Rhinocheilus lecontei lecontei. Nocturnal; Aguereberry Point, Towne Pass, Daylight Pass.
WESTERN GROUND SNAKE, Sonora semiannulata. Sandy or fine gravel soil to over 4000 feet; Wildrose Canyon, Greenwater, Daylight Pass.

MOJAVE SHOVEL-NOSED SNAKE, Chionactus occipitalis

UTAH BLACK-HEADED SNAKE, Tantilla planiceps utah-

CALIFORNIA LYRE SNAKE, Trimorphodont biscutatus

vandenburghi. From sea level to over 4000 feet in rocky areas.

DESERT NIGHT SNAKE, Hypsiglena torquata. Many habitats

PANAMINT RATTLESNAKE, Crotalus mitchelli stephensi.

Below sea level to over 7000 feet, usually in foothills and

MOJAVE DESERT SIDEWINDER, Crotalus cerastes ceras-

tes. Nocturnal; mesquite hummocks; from below sea level to

DESERT SHREW, Notiosorex crawfordi. Found in sagebrush;

sometimes in masses of vegetation at the base of desert plants.

FRINGED MYOTIS, Myotis thysanodes. Roosts in caves, mines, and buildings; juniper forests and desert scrub.

CALIFORNIA MYOTIS, Myotis californicus. Roosts in caves

SILVER-HAIRED BAT, Lasionycteris noctivagans. Found

SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS, Myotis subulatus. Cave bat.

occipitalis. Sandy areas of the low desert; sage flats.

ensis. Nocturnal: Panamint Mountains.

from below sea level to over 5000 feet.

mountains.

4500 feet.

MAMMALS

and buildings.

around water in forested areas.